HE ADVISES A DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CLEANING, SEWERA JE AND OTHER

Washington, Jan. 8 (Special).-The official report to the War Department by the late Colonel George A. Waring regarding his inspection of the city of Havana under special instructions from the War Department given him early last autumn shows how thoroughly he executed the investigation in that fifthy municipality which sculted in his death. In this exhaustive report which contains invaluable recommendations for the improvement of the Cuban capital Colonel Waring, after referring in general terms to the extent of his researches, says he found the street-cleaning without adequate organization fithy with the distribution of human food, with the exception of two, the Tacon and Colon Markets. He also found the machinery used for sweeping the streets ineffective, the garbage thrown into the streets and in entire disregard of the ordinance requiring garbage to be put into proper receptacles. The work of the contractor was all done in the latter part of the night, and absolutely in the dark, and no attempt seems to have been made to cover or re move the rubbish left otherwise.

Foul pools were found in the streets in which rubbish and filth had been deposited, which the contractor was not required to clean, and this filth was turned over to the buzzards. Some of the streets in the compact part of the city are paved with large stone blocks, others with Belgian blocks, and the remainder are unpaved. These streets are filled with dirty holes which in turn are filled up with house garbage. There is practically no sewerage. In many cases households connect their private vaults with loose brick or stone drains just under the pavement along their frontage. These serve to allow the liquid filth to leach out into the ground close to the surface, enabling the householder to get out with much less hiring of night scavengers to bale out and carry away its accumulations than would otherw'se be neces

Slaughtering pens, while superficially clean are brutally disgusting while the work is going n. Blood and offal are washed by conjous foodings from the water supply into an adjoining creek and harbor, reeking with putrid lith. There is no systematic disposal of garhage and sweepings. It is deposited on the sur face in and near the town, where the buzzards feast upon it to their full satisfaction. Dead dogs, cats and chickens are left in the streets until the buzzards pick them to the skeleton with the disgusting conditions of the domestic houses in the city. Sixteen thousand are of one story, two hundred are of three stories, and few are of four stories, and none higher population being over two hundred thousand. The average population of the houses is over

PESTHOLES IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

the entire lot is covered with the house, there being one or two courts included in the build-In the better class of houses the entrance hall is commonly the standing-room of the carriage. It opens into the parlor at its sides and into the reception-room at its rear. Beyond this is a court, then the dining-room, then a vault, practically all in one. Sleeping-rooms the rear of the parlor and at the side of the court dining-room. The conspicuous feature of every house is the private vault, and some times a second vault for kitchen wastes. These vaults occupy a space practically under and almost in the kitchen. It is rare indeed that these vaults have a ventilating pipe, so that they selch forth nauseating odors throughout the house, which pervade the streets. Lest the coned work of destruction, the broad marshes at the southerly edge of the harbor are at hand to furnish their quota of malaria. Into these marshes flow a number of water-courses which bear upon their surface the offscourings of a poor quarter of the town, the effluent of the slaughtering pens and of other foul establishments, while a large portion of the flat is used as a dumping-ground for garbage.

The water supply of Havana, says Colonel Waring, is of the purest and most excellent character. This, with the winds of the Gulf, saves the city from being absolutely and unqualifiedly bad. The city is a veritable plague spot. Its own people, largely immune though they are to yellow fever, which has prevailed in Havana without interruption for 163 years, fall constant victims under the pernicious malaria and depressing influences to which they are always subjected. It needs only the immigration of fresh material which the enterprise of an American population is sure to bring in to create a sacrifice such as has not yet been known. Commerce, he says, will carry the terror and the terrible scourge of yellow fever to the shores of the United States, until the Americans rise again in a war of humanity and at all costs wipe out an enemy with which no military valor

A DANGER TO BE MET AT ONCE.

In conclusion Colonel Waring says: "Would it not be wise to accept at once the fact that we are confronted with a danger compared with which war is insignificant, and proceed to meet it and conquer it while we may? We cannot afford to wait until we have fed and strengthened it with the lives of our people. The necessary reforms will call for costly works even now. But every month's delay will make them more costly and more imperative. We can set

Colonel Waring urges, should have for its chief function the maintaining of a constant state of cleanliness in all streets and public places, in all the public buildings and places of public resort, and all about the public markets and abattoirs. It should also control the disposal of all wastes except sewage, by cremation and otherwise.

Second-Construct a system of sewers to receive the liquid wastes of all houses in the main city as far as Belascoain. These sewers should serve separately the differen districts into which the various slopes divide themselves, and each should discharge directly into the Gulf or into the harbor, as the case may be. Before such discharge the effuent should be effectively clarified by one of the various well-known metheds, so that it would carry only its dissolved impurities. The amount of sea water flowing into and out of the harbor at each tide is about three thousand times that of a day's discharge of the clarified sewage of the harbor slope of the city, so that the dilution will be immediate

and more than complete. Third-Fill up all the private and kitchen waste vaults, and supply every house with an adequate water-closet connected with the public sewerage system. The closets so furnished should be only what is adequate and necessary for the purposes now served by the vaults.

Anything beyond this to be put in by the housenolder, under proper supervision, at his own

Fourth-Pave or repave all the streets in the sest manner with asphalt. Fifth-Provide a completely appointed abatoir for large and small animals, adequate for

all the needs of the population. Sixth-Provide a suitable and sufficient incinerating furnace for the complete and inoffensive destruction of garbage and other refuse, including street sweepings, also of all dead

animals, including horses and oxen. Seventh-Reclaim all the marshes, at least those between the Calzada de Vives and Regla, about 500 acres, which will involve the care of the drainage from about 650 acres. This reclamation to be made after the Polder method of Holland, by diving out the harbor and the water courses and moving the water by pump-

Eighth-Establish an electric power plant suf ficient for this pumping, for pumping sewage where necessary and for propelling the machinery of the abattoir, say, 300 horse-power in

THE COST NOT OVER \$10,000,000.

Colonel Waring states that it is not possible from the data now available to estimate the than to say that it will not exceed \$10,000,000. It has been estimated, he says, that single epidemics introduced into the United States from Havana have cost in the Mississippi Valley alone, \$100,000,000 in loss to industries and to ommerce aside from the loss of life, amounting enormous cost of the sickness of those who recovered. He further states that in his judgment the complete execution of the work above indicated would completely eradicate vellow fever from Havana for all time, would relieve it from the malaria which is now so fatal, and would reduce its normal death rate from its sand) to about twenty per thousand. He says if these improvements are to be made there must be no delay and no half-way measures. All that is indicated must be done in the best and most complete manner, and it must all be done before June 1, 1899. If it is not all done, there is every reason to fear that yellow fever will be number of unprotected persons who would go there trusting to the efficiency of the partial carrying out of the work. The mortality of the city of Havana for the week ending October 6, 1898, was 536, an annual rate of 139.36 per

REPORTS ON THE GRIP.

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN ASKS FOR DE-TAILED STATEMENTS.

Washington, Jan. 8 (Special),-Surgeon-Genera Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, has sent circular to all the medical officers and sanitary inspectors under his jurisdiction, as well as to sec retaries of State boards of health, requesting them to report to him as soon as practicable upon the prevalence of grip throughout the country, giving the type of the disease, the severity and mortality and the sanitary and medical treatment, with full statistics as far as possible. In the public health this disease is reported in epidemic form in many places. In Philadelphia, it is stated, 20 per cent of the

ol children have been attacked. The health officials of New-York and Philadelphia have taken the ground that grip is contagious, and recom-mend the isolation of persons suffering with the disease, fumigation of rooms and public vehiclesin a word, the usual precautions observed in the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases. As in the epidemic of 1889-'90, grip seems to have bout the middle of November, and has spread Westward, following the established lines of travel.

Westward, following the established lines of travel. In reply to the Surgeon-General's circular a number of official reports have already been received from localities in the Atlantic States. That from Philadelphia, which is typical, is as follows:

"The total number of deaths for the week ended December 24 was 656, an increase of 199 over the number for the previous week, and 224 over the corresponding week in the preceding year. Of these 23 were reported as influenza and 123 as pneumonia, being an increase in influenza cases of 25 and of pneumonia of 47 over the previous week. For the week ended December 25 the total number of deaths is 607, of which 53 are attributed to influenza and 115 to pneumonia. Physicians are generally overworked, and whole families are prostrated. The manifestations of the disease are so varied that it has to be treated symptomatically."

PREACHERS FIGHT RAILROADS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPPOSE THE FOUR-TRACK PLAN ASKED FOR IN AM-

STERDAM-AVE. CHURCHES. In almost every church in Amsterdam-ave. yesterday morning the worshippers were asked to oppose the intention of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to maintain the present four tracks in Amsterdam-ave, equipped with electric power, with time, money and effort. They were told that legal action by capable lawyers was to be begun at once, and were asked to contribute to a general fund that the fight might be carried on vigorously. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Ninetyninth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., who is perhaps the most active of the clergymen opposing the railroad company, spoke at some length on the subject at the services in his church. He told his congregation that papers in a legal action would in all probability be served on the Taird Avenue Railroad Company by Tuesday. The city having failed to take any action in response to the protests of the taxpayers, he said, the only course left open was a recourse to the law by the property-owners. He reminded his people, however, that money was necessary to carry on the fight, and asked for contributions, suggesting that property-owners con-tribute at least \$25 a lot. The fight was to be a battle with a corporation with a long purse and with shrewd lawyers, who would resort to every trick known to the law, he said, in closing.

The vestry of St. Michael's Church will hold its

usual monthly meeting to-night at the church, and is probable that some action will be taken con

It is probable that some action will be taken con-cerning the proposed suit. After the morning ser-vice yesterday Dr. Peters said:

"The railroad company stole a march on us.
Satan's people are sometimes much more active in their efforts than are the Lord's followers. They chose a time when some of the best men who are opposed to the new line were out of the city or down with the grip. We were also juiled into a false sense of security by the representations of the agents of the company. The move was eleverly made."

more costly and more imperative. We can set about these reforms now calmly and judiciously. Later, under the impulse of panic, we should work at far greater disadvantage."

Colonel Waring suggests the following improvements as absolutely essential to make Havana a healthy city:

First—Organize immediately a Department of Public Cleaning, under the full control of a single Commissioner experienced in the conduct of such work, and with authority to do all that the occasion may require. This department. Colonel Waring urges, should have for its chief

THE NEW CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND GULF It was reported Saturday that the negotiations which have been in progress for several weeks for the consolidation of the Kansas City, Pitisburg and Gulf road with its three northern branches, the Kansas City and Northern Connecting road, the Omaha and St. Louis and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, are practically completed, and that the papers will be signed in Philadelphia this week. The new road, it is said, will be known as the Chicago, Kansas City and Guif, and will be capitalized at \$35,000,000 and bonded at about \$6,000,000.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE LONG ISLAND. President William H. Baldwin, jr., of the Long Island Callroad Company has made many improvements on the roadbed. The dust nuisance is abated by means of petroleum, and the equipment will be increased with sixty passenger coaches, twenty combined passenger, smoking and baggage cars, eight parlor-cars and nine new locomotives, burning hard coal. The company is rebuilding nineteen locomotives to fit them for hard coal.

EASTBOUND FREIGHT FROM CHICAGO. Chicago, Jan. 8.-Eastbound shipments for the week were 128,355 tons, against 131,747 tons for the previous week and 141,923 for the corresponding week a year ago. The Lake Shore led with 19.685 tons. The Michigan Central carried 12.490 tons: Wabash, 3.461; Fort Wayne, 18.52; Panhandle II.- 255; Baltimore and Ohio, 6.174; Grand Trunk, 19.597; Nickel Plate, 14,300; E-ie, 10.585; "Big Four," 3,38.

COLLECTION OF CUBAN TAXES AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.

SPANISH BANK OF THE ISLAND TO CON-

GENERAL ORDER COVERING DETAILS OF THE WORK ISSUED BY SECRETARY ALGER-

finally decided to continue in force, for a time practised by the Spanish authorities, the direction of liberality toward the and of honesty of administration. The plan is em-bodied in the following general order, which reprehard work by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, which was promulgated

the War Department yesterday.

It is a noticeable fact that the burden of colle tion, amounting to 5 per cent of the tax, is now assumed by the Government instead of being imposed upon the taxpayer, while the heavy 10 per of the last acts of the Spanish administration, is

disposition.

That the money collected and received by said bank in payment of said taxes shall be reported daily to the commanding general at Havana, and shall at all times be subject to the draft of the commanding general of the island or his authorized agen.

ized agent.
The tax rolls, lists and all books, papers,

of said military authorities or such person or persons as the said military authorities may designate.

Payment of taxes collected pursuant to this order shall be in currency and at the rates prescribed for the collection of customs in the island of Cuba under executive order on January 1. 1859, until otherwise ordered, and in accounting for the taxes so collected to the military authorities of the United States the currency rate at which the tax was collected shall be maintained.

All of said taxes, which were due and payable prior to December 31. 1858, and payment of which has not been made, and which would be subject to increase by pensities under the Spanish administration, shall be relieved of such pensities or increase, if the amount originally levied is paid by February 28, 1859, otherwise said pensities are to remain in force and effect.

The increase of said tax by adding thereto 29 per centum of the amount levied, which was imposed by the Government of Spain as a war measure, is hereby cancelled and remitted. The said bank shall deliver to the persons paying said taxes the receipts therefor, heretofore executed and deposited with said bank by the Spanish authorities, but before delivering soid receipts or receiving the money in payment of said taxes said bank shall deliver said receipts to the military authorities, which shall be thereupon marked "Approved" by the military commander of the Island or his authorized agent, and returned to the bank.

The said bank shall, at its own hazard and expense, transmit the money collected pursuant to this order to any point in the island of Cuba where such bank has or may hereafter establish a branch concern, upon the order from the Secretary of War so to do, without exchange or additional compensation for such service, save and exceptation of currency.

This order shall continue in force until ter-

of War so to do, such service, save and excepting actual cost of transfer of funds or transportation of currency.

This order shall continue in force until terminated by the Secretary of War, upon notice thereof being given to said bank; such notice being given the authority conferred by this order ceases ten days thereafter.

Said Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba (Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba) is further required to give a bond in the sum of \$1,000,000 lewful money of the United States, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the services to be performed pursuant to this order, which bond shall be approved by the Secretary of War.

As additional guarantee for the faithful discharge of the daties hereby contemplated, said bank shall deposit with the Secretary of War such other security as he shall from tima to time demand.

demand.

In consideration of the services to be performed under this order, the Secretary of War shall allow to the Banco Española de la Isla de Cubs a sum equal to 5 per centum of all money actually collected for said taxes and paid to the Government of the United States by said bank, which 5 per centum shall be collected as required by the regulations when said taxes were levied.

Secretary of War.

TAXPAYERS EXPECTED TO PROTEST.

opened to-day, and in the report which the been fired, even in practice drills, the gun chambers

RUSH CAUSED BY THE PRINCETON AND THE SOLACE BEING ORDERED AWAY.

SMALLNESS OF APPROPRIATION CAUSES A CUT-DOWN IN SHOP FORCES-WORK ON

caused by the announcement that two of the ships there, the gunooat Princeton, Commander West, and the hospital ship Solace, Comthe yard for some time, is hearly ready for use and the Solace can be put into shape for the voyage in about a fortnight. Details of officers and men for the Solace are now being made up. and work on her will be pushed ahead as fast as

The discharges of last week in the machin shops are to be followed by more this week, and a large number of men will be laid off in con sequence of lack of money. This is likely to cause considerable trouble. The appropria year is, according to the accounts, divided into equal parts, and no more than one portion is to be spent each month. If this plan is carried out it will involve delay in the work on several ships, and the shops will be crowded with un finished business.

At present the Indiana, the Newark, the At lanta, the Massachusetts and other big boats are without boilers, they being retubed. Reducing the force at this time is held to be unwise, the better way being, it is said, to go on with the work until it is finished, and then dismiss the men, leaving the shops clear of the ships com-

Stormy weather and ice in the Wallabou Channel have delayed the operations on the new sea walls, but work has been resumed with a rush The new houses have suffered in the same way but the yards and docks department is full of business, as there are now nineteen contracts or hand for new structures or alterations on old ones. This is outside of the work being done by the yard forces.

The New-York, which is tied at the stern of

the receiving-ship, is not in need of repairs, and came to the yard simply to escape the floating

came to the yard simply to escape the hardselece at the Tompkinsville anchorage.

Down under the hull of the Massachusetts, in the big drydock, electric lights are burning, electric drills are boring and a swarm of workmen are hammering away at the damaged plates in the vessel's bottom. The repairs will not be the vessel's bottom. The repairs will not be completed for some time, and the men are shel-tered from the storms by wind salls, which in-close the whole forward under-water part of the

ne Vermont was prettlly decorated on New The Vermont was prettily decorated of New Year's Day, when Captain and Mrs. Miller gave a dance on the spar deck, music being furnished by the Navy Yard band. The next regular dance will be given on Friday afternoon of this

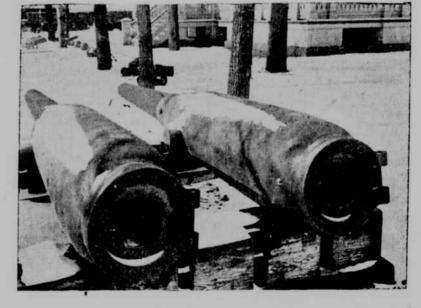
desk, and affairs in his department have taken on their usual aspect of hustle. Many additions to the machinery in the shops have been made recently, among them being a machine for cold-bending tubes for the boilers of the torpedo-boats. Among the visitors on Friday who watched this machine with a good deal of interest was Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., who was accompanied by a few friends.

TROPHIES OF CERVERA'S FLEET

OQUENDO, THE VIZCAYA AND THE MARIA TERESA

Washington, Jan. 8.—Just inside of the entrance of the Washington Navy Yard and Ordnance Foundry, on the lawn of the commandant's residence are ranged twenty-one guns and sixteen gun shields the Vizcaya and the Infanta Maria Teresa, near Santiago Harbor, which were brought to Washingon a few weeks ago by a naval collier. These guns onstituted the principal effective battery of Cerhe II-inch turret guns on the Spanish armed cruisaccount of the undisciplined and poorly drilled men

The trophies are of the type known as Hontoria 14-centimetre quick fire, and were the chief relifour cruisers against the trained marksmen and splendid esprit de corps of Samp-son's and Schley's squadrons. When these rifles Property-owners of this city will have an unusual interest in the taxbooks which are to be



TROPHIES OF CERVERA'S FEET AT WASHINGTON NAVY YARD. Breechends of two of the 14-centimeter, quick-firing Hontoria guns

Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have showing not the slightest crosion and presenting promised to make upon the assessed valuations of property for 1899. It is known that the assessed valuations of property in all parts of the city have been raised something more than \$390,600,000. in order to increase the debt-incurring power of the city and permit of the issuing of bonds to the amount of more than \$30,000,000 for public improvements this year. Under the charter, also, it has been the duty of the Commissioners to equalize the assessed valuations in all the boroughs and for the whole city.

It is expected that many property-owners will think their property has been assessed for nearly its full value, and will be inclined to make protests, in view of the fact that the taxes to be levied this year will be heavier than usual, as a result of the enormous increase of expenses due to consolidation. It is expected that the burden of taxation will fail heaviest upon the property-owners in the Borough of Manhattan.

AN OLD WOMAN'S DEATH SUSPICIOUS. Mary Haggerty, seventy-eight years old, was found dead in her room, on the top floor, rear, of the tenement-house at No. 325 West Forty-thirdsoon after noon yesterday by Mrs. Bridget Kavanaugh, who occupies quarters on the same Ravanaugh, who occupies quarter been known to floor. The dead woman had never been known to have a day's tilness in the ten years in which she had lived all alone in the house. She kept board-ers, and was reputed to have some money of her

own after 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Haggerty called on Mrs. Kavanaugh and told her that she was not feeling well. Five hours later Mrs. Kavanaugh peeked through a hole in the door leading to Mrs. Haggerty's flat, and was horrified to see the woman dead sitting in her chair. Deputye Coroner O'Hanlon, who viewed the body later, said he noticed a suspictous vomit on the lips and face. He ordered the body sent to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be performed to-day to determine the cause of death.

MANUFACTURER DIES SUDDENLY.

MANUFACTURER BHES SCHREALT.

Albert Benary, fifty years old, a manufacturer of musical instrurrents, living at No. 12 West Seventy-fifth-st., died suddenly yesterday morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. J. Mathers, No. 164 West Seventy-third-st. Mr. Benary was a bictim of heart disease. He had been ill for two years, the ate his breakfast about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and was feeling so well then that he determined to visit his sister. Soon after arriving there he became ill and before a physician arrived he was dead. Mr. Benary was a widower.

showing not the signiest crosson and presented unmistakable indications that powder had never been burned in them. The fact that some had projectiles sticking in their bores and others contained unexploded cartridges demonstrated how hastily they had been abandoned by their panic-stricken gun crews. The breech blocks of the weapons had been thrown overboard before the ships sank, but these could readily be replaced at the Washington ordnance shops had not the conflagrations which swept the vessels drawn all the temper from most of the pieces and rendered them uscless for offensive purposes. Several of the gun shields were perforated by 5-inch shells from the flagship Brockiyn, and one of the guns, that on the right in the illustration showing the breech-end view of two of them, carries a deep scar, which ruins it as an effective piece of ordnance, although enhancing its value as a trophy. This was one of the starboard battery of the Oquendo, and, as that vessel presented her port side to the blockading squadron in trying to escape to the westward, the injury must have occurred at the beginning of the sortie from ward of the trunnion, and the ordnance experts declare that it was made by a 6-pounder shell. Each of the American first-class battle-ships that participated in the battle carried twenty 6-pounders, and the Brooklyn and the Texas each mounted twelve, the honor of this early hit is, therefore, attributable to any of the American vessels. unmistakable indications that powder had never

SUNDAY KINDERGARTEN STAR AWARDED. The Tiffany star in connection with the Twelfth Night party of the tenement-house children of the Sunday Kindergarten was awarded to Harry Schwanbaum, a newsboy, who lives at No. 39 Sufof gold, green enamel and white silver, is the em-blem of the Sunday Kindergarten. It represents a

blem of the Sunday Kindergarten. It represents a star coming out of a sunburst, and surmounted by a wreath of laurel in green enamel. It was awarded as a prize for good deportment, studiousness and faithful attendance.

Among the officers and honorary vice-presidents of the Sunday Kindergarten Association are Mrs. J. Muhlenburg Balley, the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, Miss Van Buren Vanderpoel, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Effingham H. Nichols, Mrs. Angus Cameron, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Mrs. William Rhinelander and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson. One of the beautiful Dorle-column silver candlesticks which went with the women's section of the immense Twelfth Night cake the other day was drawn by Miss Adeline Pierson.

THE REV. H. W. BARNES'S HOUSE BURNED. Rev. H. W. Barnes, secretary of the Baptist Missionary Convention, was burned last night. Mr. Barnes was in New-York.

ROBBED IN AN ICEBOX.

One of the most remarkable stories told in the

A REMARKABLE STORY TOLD BY AN ITAL-IAN IN CENTRE-ST. COURT.

Centre-st. police court in many days was unfolded yesterday morning by Gaetano Re, an Italian, living at No. 91 James-st. Many weird romances and iales of terrible outrages are poured into the ears court, particularly by foreigners, who come as com plainants, usually hoping thereby to secure the a rest of some particularly obnoxious enemy. But it went into a butcher shop at No. 100 Park-st. to buy in which were five one-dollar bills. eges, excited the cupidity of Frank Duran, journeyman butcher employed in the shop, who waited on him. There was in the shop at the same did not notice him. No sooner had he paid for the a pair of strong arms pinioned his hands to his sides, and he was carried to a big icebox in on with terrific force to the floor of the box. He was the face. The door of the big box had been closed. assallant, but from the voice which commanded him to remain on the floor he knew it was Duran, says. Duran and the other man started to go through his pockets to find the purse. gled and cried for assistance, and, although it was broad daylight and several customers were in the refrigerator deadened all sound.

Holding him to the floor, Re swears, the two men ook all his money, and then, kicking him into unthe door behind them. The lcy air again revived the Italian, and he tried to get out, but found the loor securely locked from the other side.

He does not know how long he remained in th but frozen to death, when he heard some one slig and finding it unlocked walked out into the shop Duran was not there, and the man in charge de box, and declared if he made any fuss he would tempting to steal meat. Once in the street, Re-

tempting to steal meat. Once in the street, Re made his way to the Elizabeth-st. police station and there told his story.

When arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Centre-st. police court yesterday morning Duran declared that Re must be mistaken, that he had never seen him before, and also that he had never robbed any one in his life. Magistrate Brann, however, held Duran for trial in \$3,000 bail. Not having any surety Duran, protesting his innocence, was taken to the Tombs.

The volice are inclined to believe the Italian's story, as they say Re did not know Duran, and would therefore have no motive in making the charge against him were it not true.

Nothing demonstrates the prosperity of the people uxuries, and this is well illustrated by the enor

since the Dingley tariff went into effect. A report importation of precious stones, cut and uncut, for These figures represent the foreign value of

precious stones, not the domestic value. The importation of cut stones increased in 1898 over 1896 ov nearly \$6,000,000 in value, and the importations of uncut stones increased in 1898 by more than \$2,000,000 over 1896. Notwithstanding the large importations referred to above, it is understood that the foreign buyers are already on the other side trying to replenish the stocks which were consumed in the holiday trade.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess until Tuesday, January 10, at 1 p. m.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Truax, J.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Ex parts matters.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Beckman, J.—Motions, Demurrers; Nos. 501, 918, 885, 726.
Preferred causes: Nos. 2519, 2040, 1335, 2336, 1541, 2008, 2835. Case unfinished.

1488, 1504, 1505. Case untilished.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part V—Before Kellogg,
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VI—Before Kellogg,
J—Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Clear.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VI—Before Nash,
J—Motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part VII—Before Scott,
J—Elevated ratifond cases. Clear.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before McAdam.

J.—Blevated railroad cases. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before McAdam,
J.—Preferred causes: Nos. 7521, 7227, 7614, 7362, 7650,
3802, 8894, 6737, 7239, 7340, 7437, 7566, 7288, 3121, 6784,
6733, 7013, 7515, 7560, 6078, 6085, 6766, 5969, 5280, 5790,
2637¹2, 6316, 6939. Clear.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Fitzgerald, J.—Nos. 36, 5922, 2888, 3683, 2149, 2255, 2866, 3603,
1924, 3690, 3645, 3693, 3694, 2476, 2252¹5, 2136, 3894, 2167,
3468, 3048, 3169, 3672, 3696, 3711, 1874, 3739, 3757, 3780,
3782, 3783, Inquest No. 3789, Case unfinished.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Andrews,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VI—Before Leventrit,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial. Clear.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VI—Before Bookstaver, J.—Nos. 3413, 3506, 3507, 2870, 1818, 1539, 3203,
3021, 3648, 1752, 2390, 3441, 175, 3737, 1746, 2983, 2007,
2341, 2896, 1682, 3824, 3848, 3883, 2740, 2308, 2506, 2465,
2747, 1926, 3867, 3843. Clear.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part VII—Before Smyth,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part IVI—Before Lawrence,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part IVI for trial. Clear.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IX—Before Lawrence,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part IVI—Before Lawrence,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part IVI—Before Lawrence,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part IVI for trial. Clear.

-Causes to be sent from Part VII for Irial. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part XI-Before MacLean, I.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Clear. Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part XII-Before Smith, J.—Causes to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case unfinished.

Surrogate's Court-Chambers-Before Arnold, S.—Court opens at 19:30 a. m. Wills for probate: Sarah J. Wright, Desephine Frick. Esther Woods. Ellen Hartigan, Sarah Crawford, Ann R. Decker, Wilhelmina Bagier, Ellzabeth Bender, Peter Benz, John H. O'Brien, at 10:30 a. m. Lennard Anspach, at 11 s. m., Mellesa C. King, at 2 p. m. Surrogate's Court-Trial Term-Before Fitzgerald, S.—Nos. 14e5, 1422, 1423, 1434, 1445, 1443, 1437, 1438, 1446, 1441, 1442.

City Court-Special Term-Before O'Dwyer, J.—Court 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1455, 1434, 1435, 1438, 1437, 1438, City Court—Special Term—Hefore O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m. for Court—Trial Term—Part I.—Refore Fitzstmons, C. J.—Nos. 1583, 1892, 2886, 5630, 1654, 6230, 1644, 6408, 1585, 5556, 1703, 1825, 1824, 2167, 2168, 2170, 2171, 543, 2211, 2215, 2240, 2224, 2227, 2228, 2230, 2234, 2241, 2215, 2240, 2202, 2204, 2207, 2207, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2305, 2306, 2308, 23 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2315, 2315, 2315, 2315, 2325, 2325, 2323, 2323, Clear, City Court—Crist Term—Part III—Before Conlan, J.—Koz. 1542, 957, 1749, 2251, 2752, 2253, 2259, 1102, 2143, 2151, 2181, 2247, 1425, 793, 1495, 1671, 1480, 2037, 1988, 1671, 2669, 1964, 2529, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2339, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, Clear, City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before McCarthy, I.—Short causes: Nos. 6450, 6492, 6108, 6489, 6452, 6139, 6342, 5238, 5081, 6475, 6464, 5785, 6459, Clear.

REFEREES APPOINTED. By Glegerich, J. New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association agt. Ceburre—Herman W. Schmitz. Matter of Wolff—Mitchell Kirtland.

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been added to the known stocks on hand. As a one imagines that the consumption in manufactu make up the rest of the year's consumption. Bu this gives fresh evidence of the truth, urged a year ago, that the ascertained stocks cover only a pe quantities actually in the country awaiting co

THE WOOL SUPPLY AND PRICE

SPOCKS PROBABLY LARGE ENOUGH POR

The stock of wool in the country reported b

have been accepted in the trade as far more

titled to confidence than any others, amounted

January 1, 1899, to 291,168,630 pounds, about sev months' supply for all mills, against 176,787,

pounds. The clip of last year is reckoned by th Wool Manufacturers' Association at 266,720,6 pounds, and the imports in ten months of the year

the later months, so that out of a new supply

pressly excludes that notion, which is by some per sons made the basis of all their reasoning on subject, in saying: "These stocks do not inclu-wool stored in Boston, in or out of bond, by man facturers," and "such wool is not for sale, and the including of any part of it in the stock on hand is false and misleading." Whether or not this is a correct view does not matter; it is the one of declared to govern the reports of that journa!

Accordingly, when it appears that 22,044,415 pounds were in bond at New-York, while only 7,886,000 pounds were included as the stock of foreign wool in this city, it must be presumed that information warranted omission of 14,149,415 pounds as owned by manufacturers. But, if so, that quantity of wor the quantity still available for consumption. This will increase the quantity known to be available to or elsewhere. Now, the Eastern mills do not st up with especial activity in midwinter, as they have done recently, without having in sight a good sto for the four months which must elapse before new supplies will begin to come forward. The mills which are supplied from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia usually consume, when fairly active, over 300,000,000 pounds yearly, and it would be sur prising if they had met a sudden increase of de-mand at the new year without more than 100,000,000 pounds under their control. If this quantity is all from 400,000,000 pounds, whereas the greatest con sumption actually known has been about 500,000,000 or nearly ten months' supply, besides the quantities

It is in the light of such facts as these that var ous accounts intended to produce belief that th abouts have been treated as not entitled to conf dence. One can only guess how much the farmers yet hold. Some of them, it is well known, hi

is per cent higher than at that time, wool and goods were too low prior to he granted. But the attempt to put without regard to the possible market one which has been made many tirgratifying results.

CANADA'S REVENUES INCREASING. Ottawa, Jan. 8.-The revenue of Canada for the six months ended on December 31 was \$22,114,378, compared with \$17.933,974 for the same period in 1897, an increase of \$4.180,404. Taking into account, the increased expenditures for the last six months, the revenue shows a betterment of \$2.885,000.

